

Gallipolis Journal.

DEVOTED PARTICULARLY TO
THE INTERESTS OF
GALLIA COUNTY.

R. L. STEWART,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At \$1.50 invariably in advance

TO SOLDIERS OF OHIO REGI-
MENTS—THEIR FAMILIES OR
FRIENDS.

I have been duly appointed and
commissioned by the Governor as
"Military Claim Agent" for the
State of Ohio.

All soldiers, or the families and
relatives of deceased soldiers who
belonged to Ohio Regiments, and
who may have any business arising
out of their connection with the
army, which requires the interven-
tion of such agent, can have the
same properly attended to by call-
ing on me at my office in Gallipolis,
Ohio. Those residing in the coun-
ties of Jackson, Scioto, Pike, Law-
rence, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, or
points beyond, who will address me
by mail, will receive prompt atten-
tion. Applicants for Pension, Bonu-
ty or arrears of pay, in the above
counties or other parts of the State,
are requested to present their claims
to me. They will find it greatly to
their interest to do so, as I make no
charge whatever for my services.

The friends of the soldiers every-
where will do them a kindness by
making this matter known in their
respective localities. Any of our
"exchanges" in the foregoing named
counties who feel an interest in the
welfare of the soldiers or their fami-
lies, will confer a favor on them and
the editor of the "Journal," by a
short notice of this agency, stating
particularly, that all business pertain-
ing to it, is transacted free of any charge
to the claimants.

R. L. STEWART,
O. S. Mil. Agt.

LONG, HARRIS AND VALLAN-
DIGHAM—THE ILLUSTRIOUS
TRIUMPHANT OF TRAITORS.

The political caldron has been
made to bubble and seethe, by the
infamous speeches of Long and Har-
ris.

The House of Representatives
passed a vote of censure on Benj. G.
Harris member from Maryland who
chase to take up the cudgel in de-
fence of the traitor Long and
who exceeded him in the villainy of
his abuse of the Federal Government.

The particular language for which
he was censured was as follows:
"The South asked you to let them
live in peace. But no, you say you
would bring them into submission.
This is not done yet and God Al-
mighty grant that it never may be.
I hope that you will never subjugate
the South."

A resolution to expel him, was im-
mediately offered by Washburn,
which requiring a two thirds vote
failed to be carried. The vote stood
81 to 58. A majority of 23 voted for
his instant expulsion. General
Schenck, however, at once offered a
resolution of censure, and on this
vote was seen the greatest panic
among the Copperheads. As voting
for it would be censuring, and voting
against it approving treason, the
Democracy found it necessary to
waggle on the double quick. Only
eighteen dared to vote at all. Forty
are found to dodge the question, and
thus prove to the world that they dare
not put themselves on the record against
treason.

To the voters of the 11th district,
it may be of importance to know
how their member Hon. Wells A.
Hutchins voted. For this purpose
we give the vote.

For censure, S. S. Cox!!!!!!
Against censure, Bliss, Leblond,
Pendleton and C. C. White.

Dodgers, HUTCHINS, Finck, John-
son, Long, McKenney, Morris, and
J. W. White.

Union voters of old Gallia. Two
years ago you were told that Mr.
Hutchins was a sound war Democrat
and a conservative Union man. On
this ground you were wheedled out
of your votes. Yet here is the evi-
dence of Mr. Hutchins' Unionism.—
He refuses to censure the rankest
treason ever committed in the House.
What other Union man can you draw
from his course, than that he ap-
proves it. There is a neutral
ground. The man who refuses to
vote upon such a measure is himself
a sympathizer with treason.

The Copperheads in the New
Jersey Legislature, by a strict party
vote managed to defeat the bill al-
lowing soldiers absent on duty to
vote at elections for state officers.—
Another instance of their love for
the soldiers.

Col. T. R. Stanley of the 18th
O. V. L., will address the citizens of
Gallia county at the Court House in
Gallipolis on next Friday evening,
22d inst.

All who desire to hear statements
of facts connected with this war
which have transpired under the im-
mediate notice of Col. Stanley, will
find themselves amply gratified by
attending the meeting.

Good order will be observed and
seats procured for ladies, who are
cordially invited to grace the occa-
sion by their presence. Turn out
everybody, and give the veteran
Colonel a hearty greeting.

In many of our exchanges we
notice contributions from the citi-
zens of each township, to a fund for
the purpose of sending Union pa-
pers to the soldiers from their res-
pective districts. The friends of the
soldiers could not do a better thing
than this. The campaign is about
to open, and promises to be one of
unusual interest. The soldiers vot-
ing law has been so amended, as to
render its operation simple and cer-
tain. Every vote is sure to count.
Most, if not all of them, will be grati-
fied by a sight of their county pa-
per. They will carefully read every
line, and if the doctrine be sound;
vote accordingly. They should have
light upon the cause, just as much as
those who stay at home. The fami-
lies of many, require all their earn-
ings and more, for their support.—
They can ill afford to pay for a pa-
per.

Now are there not in every town-
ship in Gallia county, persons will-
ing to get up this fund, so as to fur-
nish each of their volunteers with
the paper which sustains their cause
at home.

The Vallandighamers are every-
where calling on the ladies for dime
contributions to support in his exile
the man who boasted he never had
nor would give a dollar to support
the soldier. Cannot the Union lad-
ies of each district raise by the same
cause a fund to furnish informa-
tion and pleasure to their brave
defenders? We know if they will un-
dertake it, it will be done.

We will send the Journal six
months for 75 cents, or eight months
for \$1; which is less than the actual
cost to us—and a copy gratis to the
person getting up the club.

The Grand Jury of Fairfield
County at the late term of the Com-
mon Pleas Court held in Lancaster
was composed of thirteen Copper-
heads and two Union men. As a
consequence they found an indict-
ment against John See the murderer
of the two Union soldiers, for mur-
der in the second degree. At the
same session, this beautiful cavalcade
of Copperheads, found a bill against
a poor girl, who, in the agony of her
shame and sin it is said, killed her
child, for murder in the first degree.
The lives of Union soldiers are of
little value in the estimation of that
Jury, and he who deliberately takes
them away must be screened from
the operations of the law. Yet when
a poor ignorant deceived girl is
brought before them on a charge of
infanticide, they become highly im-
pressed with the necessity of vindi-
cating the law. See, the murderer,
has been released on \$4000 bail.—
Does any body suppose that he will
ever be convicted of even murder in
the second degree? If they do they
will please remember that the dis-
tinguished Vallandigham and Cop-
perhead P. Van Trump is the Judge of
that Court.

Capt. M. Stewart Co. B 13th
Va. Inf. and serg. McCoy of the same
Company made a narrow escape
from death a few days since on their
way from Mud Bridge to Barbours-
ville West Va. When about three
miles from camp they were fired at
by three bushwhackers, the notori-
ous Jim Mitchell of Point Pleasant
being one of them. McCoy was shot
in the side. The horse Capt. S. was
riding becoming frightened and un-
manageable threw him with great
force against a tree and his foot be-
ing entangled in the stirrup, the ani-
mal trampled him on the abdomen
and breast so as to render him insen-
sible.

To this death like state he proba-
bly owes his life, as one of the guer-
illas insisted on shooting him, to
make sure work, to which Mitchell
would not assent. After robbing
them of their horses, saddles bridles
revolvers &c., the rebels decamped
in hot haste. The firing being heard
in camp, some of the men hurried
to the spot in time to find the rebels
gone, and the men badly injured.—
They were taken to camp and are
both rapidly recovering.

The Wheeling Intelligencer
of the 15th furnishes a local item,
which we would like to publish en-
tire if our space permitted. The
facts are these: A notorious bush-
whacker named George Duskey is at
present looking through the bars of
the jail in that city. He is one of
the meanest cut-throat rebels out of
Hades. But mean as he is, one Mrs.
Mary Briggs happened to make his
acquaintance, and as a necessary con-
sequence fell deeply in love with
him. The keeper of the prison find-
ing Mary in the habit of slipping
little comforts to George, refused
her permission to visit the jail. At
a late hour on Wednesday night
hearing a noise back of the jail, he
took a light and walked round to see
"what was up." On nearing the
spot he heard something "drap", and
stooping down to pick up a small
parcel, felt something "drap" in the
shape of a woman, upon his back.—
It was Mary, who had been endeavor-
ing to put the package into
George's cell by means of a long
pole, but was startled by the sudden
appearance of the jailor, and the pack-
age dropped.

The distance Mary jumped is
given as fifteen feet. She broke her
leg above the ankle. Still she fought
like a tigress for the package, de-
claring she would rather die than
give it up.

But she finally yielded and now
lies in jail in a critical condition.—
The contents of the package were a
bottle of chloroform, a bottle of ni-
tric acid, a chisel, a box of steel pens
two love letters written by Mary, a
copy of the Freeman's Journal and
a copy of the Cincinnati Enquirer.—
Good stock of goods to have on hand
that is, particularly the latter.

We would like to publish the let-
ters but want of space forbids.—
Suffice it to say they are regular spec-
imens of secess literature got up to or-
der and brimful of love. The ad-
dress on the envelope is as fol-
lows:

"Captain George Duskey C. S. A.
from his betrothed wife, while confined
in a Lincoln Bastile in Wheeling
Va.

The contents may be inferred and
go to show that when a woman once
sets her mind on anything she is
bound to succeed or break her—
leg in the attempt.

The United States court of
West Va. recently rendered two
judgements against our trans. Ohio
neighbor Gen. A. G. Jenkins, one in
favor of Capt. Thorpe for \$5,525,
money stolen from him, the other in
favor of the United States for \$100,
000 for the value of the Government
property destroyed by Jenkins at
Buchanan in Sept. 1862. A valuable
farm in Green bottom, is thus very
likely to come under the hammer of
the U. S. Marshal and save any
further dispute about the Constitu-
tionality of the confiscation law.—
Several other claims are pending in
the West Va. Courts against the
said Jenkins, and other notorious
traitors, involving large sums of mon-
ey, quite enough to sweep away
every vestige of real estate owned by
any of them. Success to them say
we.

The traitor Long in his speech
in congress a few days since used
these words: "Much better would
it have been for us in the beginning,
much better would it be for us now,
to consent to a division of our mag-
nificent empire &c." Yet when this
traitor was a candidate for the seat
he now so unworthily fills, every ef-
fort was made use of to convince the
people that he was a war democat
and in favor of a vigorous pro-
secution of it. As it was he was elec-
ted by 200 majority in a district that
last year gave Brough nearly 4,000
and to day would double that against
Long if the scamp would give them a
chance.

The notorious Major Turner
commander of the Libby prison at
Richmond has permitted such indig-
nities to be perpetrated upon their
prisoners confined there, that his
name must forever be coupled with
infamy and detestation. Yet the
father of this Major Turner, a bitter
rebel as his son; resides in a large
stone mansion on the Rapidan, and
when our troops have been down
there, the Federal officers have
placed a guard around his house to
protect it. Truly it is safer to be a
Rebel within the lines than a Union
man.

A refugee from Dixie by the
name of Dennis Brennan died at the
Monroe House in Gallipolis on Mon-
day night last. He was a native of
Kerry county Ireland, and is believ-
ed to have some relatives residing in
Massachusetts.
Cincinnati papers please copy.

About 9 o'clock on Tuesday
night last, eight or ten rebel thieves
paid a visit to the farmers on the
other side of the river, in sight of
Gallipolis. They stole five valuable
horses from Mr. John Palmer, three
of a Mr. Williams, and some from
Mr. Jas. Clendhuen. How they suc-
ceeded further down the river, we
have not yet ascertained.

Mr. Palmer states that they in-
formed him they belonged to John
Morgan's command, and by the As-
sistance of the Copperheads of Ohio,
had got through from Camp Chase to
the Ohio river, and were now on their
way to Dixie.

It is presumed they were lying
about it, and that they were one of
those gang of horse-thieves, stealing
horses for Morgan's command, which
is said to be now congregating near
Abingdon.

Just here, we might observe that
this is the boldest attempt yet made
by these villains. Hitherto they
have kept out of sight of Gallipolis.
That they could have come into town
without hindrance, may be inferred
from the fact that Mr. Palmer came
over the river in a skiff immediately
after the thieves left his house, that
he landed and passed up into town
without any challenge from the guard,
or without seeing any.

It may be well enough for the mil-
itary at this post, to keep a sharp
look out on all craft, and see that
no one comes into town after night-
fall, without being known.

By way of showing how much
truth there is in the accounts given
by the Copperhead papers of this
State, relative to the troubles in
Coles county Illinois, we publish the
following extract from an article
from the Moultrie Union Banner.—
The Hon. Mr. Eden appears in a
different light. The reason why he
wisely determined not to speak is al-
so given; as usual with the Copper-
heads the soldiers began the affray.
But see the statement.

On the following Saturday, Mr.
Eden gave out word that on the
next Monday he was going direct to
Washington. On Monday, he did
start for the Capital, by way of the
Terre Haute Rail Road, and stop-
ped over in Charleston. For what
purpose he delayed his journey we
know not, neither shall we surmise,
but confine ourselves to the facts in
the case. Mr. Eden arrived in that
place about two o'clock P. M. and
went to an Hotel. At the time of
his arrival, the few soldiers of the
54th Reg't who were in the town,
were wandering their way to the Sta-
tion (with their wives and female
friends hanging on their arms and
their luggage on their shoulders) on
their way to join their Regiment at
Mattoon, their furlough having ex-
pired on that day. Clusters of peo-
ple were on the streets; some of them
in angry and excited conversation.

A few minutes after Mr. Eden's
arrival the Court House bell was rung
and the Court was opened in due
form. Sheriff O'Hare (now a
fugitive murderer, with a price set
upon his head) was by the side of
the Judge. The Grand Jury was
empanelled, and while the State's
Attorney was giving them their
charge, Mr. Eden came into the
Court room, stepped up to Sheriff
O'Hare and held a short, whispered
conversation with him, he then
stepped down within the bar, con-
versed for a minute or two with a
person sitting at the table and de-
parted.

Soon after this the shooting com-
menced just outside the Court
House door, the result is told by the
Plaindealer, viz: eight citizens and
soldiers killed and eight wounded,
who are recovering, besides the
killed and wounded Butternuts, who
were "toted off by their friends".
With our present knowledge of this
distressing outbreak we are unable
to say that Mr. Eden was *Prius*, or
partaker in it. The Plaindealer
says that he left the town on foot, in
company with his political friend J.
Schollfield. One of the prisoners taken
at Charleston stated that "it

ONE OF MORGAN'S MEN KILLED.

A Baltimore special dispatch to the
Cincinnati Gazette, under date of
March 28th, says:
One hundred and five officers of
Morgan's guerillas arrived at Point
Lookout on Saturday. They are all
Kentuckians, and quite puzzled at
being guarded by negro soldiers.—
One of their number, Lawrence W.
Pretlow, son of ex-Congressman
Pretlow, of the Second District, was
shot, and instantly died, after enter-
ing the camp. As Sergeant Young
was assigning the men to their quar-
ters, Pretlow asked him him to go
out and get him some whisky. The
Sergeant said it was against orders.
Pretlow said he was a suitable com-
panion for those negroes—pointing
to the Negro guard. The Sergeant
told him to keep quiet.

Pretlow said he was not afraid of
any Yankee, and said that
Young was a coward and afraid to
shoot. Young pulled out his revolver
and started toward the gate, when
Pretlow kicked him. Young then
shot him dead on the spot.

The plays announced at the
Richmond theaters are quite oppo-
site to the present condition of affairs in
the Rebel capital, viz: "Dreams
and Delusions," the "Serious Fam-
ily," the "Poor Soldier," and the
"Angel of Death."

was norated round that John R. Eden
was to speak there, on that day,
and that he came to town to hear
him. On his person two revolvers
were found. It is in evidence before
the military authorities, that certain
persons in Coles, Douglas, and
Edgar Counties were busy on Sun-
day in urging men to go to Charleston
on the next day, telling them that
"the ball would open on Monday,
and they would be needed there."

THE CAPTURE OF FORT PIL- LOW AND MASSACRE OF THE GARRISON

CAIRO, April 14.
On Tuesday morning, Forrest,
with some 6,000 men attacked Fort
Pillow. Soon after the attack For-
rest sent a flag of truce demanding
the surrender of the Fort and garri-
son, mean while disposing his forces
so as to gain a decided advantage.
Major Booth, of the 13th Tennessee
Cavalry, was in command of the
Fort, with 400 of that regiment and
200 of the first battalion 6th U. S.
heavy artillery, formerly the 1st
Alabama cavalry, colored.

The flag of truce was refused, and
fighting resumed. Afterward a
second flag came in, which was also
refused. Both flags gave the rebels
advantage of gaining new positions.
The battle was kept up till 3 P. M.
when Major Booth was killed, and
Major Bradford took command. The
rebels now came in swarms, over-
powering our troops and compelling
their surrender.

Immediately upon the surrender,
ensued a scene which utterly baffles
description. Up to that, comparative-
ly few of our men were killed, but
insatiable as fiends, bloodthirsty as
devils incarnate, the Confederates
commenced an indiscriminate butch-
ery of whites and blacks, including
those of both colors previously
wounded.

The black soldiers becoming
demoralized, rushed to the rear and
the white officers having thrown
down their arms, both whites and
blacks were bayoneted, shot or
sawed. Even dead bodies were
horribly mutilated. Children seven
or eight years old, and several negro
women were killed in cold blood.

Soldiers unable to speak from
wounds were shot dead and their
bodies rolled down the banks into
the river. Dead and wounded ne-
groes were piled in huts and burned,
and several citizens who joined our
forces for protection were killed or
wounded. Out of a garrison of 600
only 200 remained alive.

Among our dead officers, are
Captain Bradford, Lieutenant Baser
Ackerston, Wilson R. Revel, and
Major Booth, all of the 13th Tennes-
see Cavalry. Captain Poston, and
Lieutenant Logan, of the 13th Tennes-
see, acting Provost Marshal
taken prisoners. Major Bradford,
was also captured, but is said to have
escaped. It is feared, however, had
been killed.

The Steamer Platt Valley came
up about half past three, she was
hailed by Rebels under a flag of truce.
Men were sent ashore to bury the
dead and take aboard such wounded
as the rebels had allowed to live.—
Fifty-seven were taken aboard,
including seven or eight colored.

Eight died on the way up. The
steamer arrived here this evening
and immediately gentlemen of the
Mound City Hospital made arrange-
ments to discharge her suffering cargo.
Among the wounded officers
of colored troops are Captain Porter,
Lieutenant Silberts and Adjutant
Lemming.

Six guns captured by the rebels
were carried off in lading two ten-
pounder Parrotts and two twelve
pounder howitzers, and a large
amount of stores destroyed or carried
away. The intention of the rebels
seemed to be to evacuate the place,
and move on towards Memphis.

THE SOLDIERS VOTING LAW.

A radical and at the same time
beneficial change has been made in
the soldiers' voting law. As it now
stands it provides that there shall be
one poll for each regiment, independ-
ent battalion or battery, instead of
one for each company. The poll
books and ballots are to be returned
to the Governor and are to be exam-
ined by a board of Canvassers, which
shall consist of the Auditor, Treas-
urer and Secretary of State. A tally
sheet, however, is to be mailed to the
county Clerk. Before issuing any
commissions the Governor is requir-
ed to see that the soldiers' vote has
been included, and no certificate of
election shall be given until thirty
days after the election. Better and
more ample guarantees against fraud
are provided. It is altogether prob-
able that there will now be less op-
portunities for the Copperheads to
kick to one side the votes of our no-
ble and brave soldiers, as has been
the case to a great extent where it
has been in their power to do so.

Twenty five rebels were
brought down Kanawha and lodged
in our jail last night. Fourteen of
them were captured by Gen. Crooks
scouts on Flat top Mountain, in a
skirmish, where three rebels were
killed and five wounded. The bal-
ance of the lot are bushwhackers and
horse thieves from Fergusons gang,
that have been picked up at various
places through the valley. They are
a sorry looking set of dogs, and are
average specimens of secess gueril-
las.

Wigfall, who was reported
dead, was only drunk. He has recent-
ly charged that some of the Southern
farmers were actually burning their
wheat rather than sell it to the Gov-
ernment at five dollars per bushel.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW MIL- ITIA LAW.

An act to organize and discipline
the militia, and to repeal the Act of
April 14, 1863, as it passed the
House.

The assessors are required to en-
roll all white male citizens between
the ages of eighteen and forty-five,
at the time of taking the assessment
of personal property.

The Auditor is authorized to cor-
rect the rolls. Those enrolled are
required to perform military duty in
volunteer companies, or pay a com-
mutation of four dollars to the treas-
urer, by the 15th of August in each
year. In default of payment the Au-
ditor is required to collect the
amount with thirty per cent, penalty
and costs, by distraint, as treasurers
collect taxes.

The active or volunteer militia are
called the National Guard, to be
composed of the volunteer militia as
now organized and those hereafter
organized under this act. They are
required to muster for drill and in-
spection by regiment or battalion in
May or June. Four other regular
musters are required each year, two,
by regiment and two by company,
and are also to drill at their armo-
ries or other places of meeting at
least once in two months.

A military fund is provided for,
consisting of the four dollar com-
mutation, and fine, to be assessed
against the National Guard for ab-
sence or misbehavior. The fines are
assessed by a Court of Inquiry, and
if not paid within ten days after no-
tice by the President of the Court,
are to be left with a Justice of the
Peace, who is required to issue exe-
cution therefor. Before a trial is
had before the Court of Inquiry, the
delinquent can demand a jury trial,
when the case is certified to a Jus-
tice of the Peace, who must impanel
a jury and try the case. Unless a
jury is demanded, the Justice has no
other power than to issue execution
upon the judgement of the military
court.

The National Guard are exempted
from labor on the highways, and all
who have heretofore performed them,
service, or may do so hereafter, are
entitled to five dollars from the mil-
itary fund. Each company is entit-
led to \$200 annually from the same fund.
Military encampments are abol-
ished, as is also the present organi-
zations of the enrolled militia, com-
monly called "flat foots". The offi-
cers of the latter are mustered out of
service.

Commanding officers of parades
are empowered to preserve order and
prevent and prohibit the sale of all
spirituous and intoxicating liquors
on or about the ground, and abate all
hucksters, auction sales or gambling.

For fines assessed against minor
fathers are jointly and severally lia-
ble with their sons, and guardians
with their wards, to the amount of
funds of their ward in their hands.
Real and personal property is made
liable therefor.

If it becomes necessary to call out
the militia, in case of invasion or in-
surrection, or danger thereof, or to
suppress mobs, riots, or to enforce
civil law, the National Guard must
first be called out, and are in such
cases compensated for their services.

If companies become reduced be-
low the required minimum, and the
Commander-in-chief deems it neces-
sary to call them into actual service
in case of invasion or insurrection,
he may require them to be filled by
draft from the reserve, or enrolled
militia. The manner of drafting is
provided for.

The Governor is authorized at any
time during the existing rebellion, if
in his opinion, the public safety re-
quires it, in case of invasion or in-
surrection, or imminent danger there-
of to call out the National Guard, or
any portion thereof, by regiment
battalion or company, or battery,
and keep them in active service or
encampment, so long as the cause
continues for which they were called
out, and at the end of sixty days
they may be relieved by others called
to take their place. The Conting-
ent \$1,000,000 Appropriation and
Loan Bill, which has passed both
Houses was designed to meet this
contingency authorized in the Militia
Bill.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

GEN. H. D. QUINCY STATE OF OHIO,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, April 6, 1864.

General Orders No. 10.

By authority of an act of the Gen-
eral Assembly, the "Enrolled Militia"
of Ohio, as an organization, is abol-
ished, and the officers thereof will be
considered as mustered out of ser-
vice from the date of the passage of
said act March 31st, 1864.

The Volunteer Militia, as organ-
ized under the act of April 14th,
1863, will be continued in service,
and will be known hereafter as the
"National Guard." Commissioned
officers of the Volunteer Militia will
be continued in commission as offi-
cers of the National Guard.

The numerical designation of
regiment and battalion will be re-
tained.

Commanders of companies will
assemble their commands at their
usual place for company muster a
10 o'clock A. M. on the 25th inst
for inspection and review, and im-
mediately thereafter, will transmi-
nate to this Department through the
proper channel, a report, showing
the condition of their commands; the

strength, number present at muster,
number and character of arms and
equipments on hand, and numbers
that have entered the United States
service under the last three calls of
the President of the United States.
They will also, take immediate steps
to recruit their commands to the
legal standard. This order must be
promptly obeyed. By order of the
Governor.

H. B. CONYER,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

J. B. Jordan has opened a
writing school in the Academy.—
Terms \$2.00 for twelve lessons.—
Ladies class commences Thursday
evening 4 1/2 o'clock. Gentlemen's
class meets every evening except
Friday at 8 P. M.

GALLIPOLIS PRODUCE AND GROCERY MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY BY
O. & A. HENKING.

BUTTER	30 and 40 cents
EGGS	14 " 18 "
CHEESE	16 " 20 "
SUGAR	15 " 25 "
COFFEE	40 " 45 "
RICE	9 " 12 "
CANDLES	16 " 20 "
LARD	14 " 17 "
PORK	7 " 8 "
WHISKEY	55 " 90 "
MOLASSES	60 " 100 "
DRIED APPLES	\$1.50 "2.00 "
DRIED PEACHES	" 1.00 "
WHITE BEANS	2.50 "3.00 "
RED BEANS	1.25 "2.00 "
POTATOES	1.00 " 1.20 "
APPLES	3.00 " 5.00 "
RATHERS	40 " 45 "
HAY	14 " 17 "
SHOULDERS	12 " "
SIDES	12 " 15 "
COAL OIL	75 " 80 "
COGN MEAL	1.00 " 1.20 "

NEURAL MARKET.

WOOD	\$3.00 @ 4.00
BAKE	17 @ 18c
COAL	12 @ 13c
LARD	54 @ 55
PEACHES	25 @ 27
BUTTER	23 @ 25
EGG	6 @ 7c
BEEF	6 @ 7c
HIDES	70c
CORN	60 @ 75c
HAY	20.00 @ 25.00
STRAW	4.00 @ 6.00
WOLF	80 @ 85c

GRAIN MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY TUESDAY BY
R. ALESHIRE & Co., CINCINNATI MILLS.

WHITE WHEAT PRIME	\$1.40
RED WHEAT PRIME	1.25
FLOUR	6.75 @ 7.25
REVIEW OF CINCINNATI MARKET.	
WHEAT PRIME WHITE	1.40 @ 1.45
WHEAT PRIME RED	1.25 @ 1.30
CORN	103 @ 1.05
OATS	80 @ .85
CLOVER SEED	7.35 @ 7.40
FLAX SEED	2.45 @ 2.55
HAY	28.00
FLOUR	5.75 @ 6.50
HOGS	6.50 @ 7.00
WHISKY	83 @ 90